



EUROPEAN BRIDGE LEAGUE

11th EBL Tournament Directors Course
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Antalya – Turkey

FINAL TEST

F 1)

A pair plays that an opening bid of a major shows the other major. What are the conditions and laws that can legally allow a club organizer to prohibit the use of this system in pair competitions at the club if it wishes to do so?

F 2)

		♠ ---	Board W / EW
		♥ Q	
		♦ K 8	
		♣ ---	
♠	Q	N W E S	♠ 2
♥	9		♥ ---
♦	3		♦ 5
♣	---		♣ J
		♠ ---	
		♥ ---	
		♦ 4	
		♣ 5 3	

South is declarer in 4♥ and has already lost three tricks. With East is on lead, South claims the balance, and nobody objects. The board is scored as 4♥ made.

With the next board in progress, West suddenly wakes up, calls the TD and points out that South cannot make the contract, and wants to withdraw his agreement.

Your decision?

F 3)

		♠ J 9 7	Board 19 S / EW
		♥ A K J 7	
		♦ K 10 6 5	
		♣ A J	
♠ 8		N	♠ Q 3 2
♥ Q 10 6		W	♥ 9 8 5 4 3 2
♦ A 8 7 4		E	♦ J 9 3 2
♣ 10 9 8 3 2		S	♣ ---
		♠ A K 10 6 5 4	
		♥ ---	
		♦ Q	
		♣ K Q 7 6 5 4	

W	N	E	S
			1♠
pass	2♣ ¹	pass	3♣
pass	3♦ ²	pass	4♣
pass	6♣	pass ³	All pass

1 : Artificial Game Force

2 : Slam Interest

3 : East asked for an explanation of the auction and then asked the following supplementary question ‘Does 4♣ show extra length?’

The play:

W	N	E	S
<u>♣2</u>	♣A	♠2	♣4
♦A	♦5	<u>♦2</u>	♦Q
<u>♣3</u>	♣J	♠3	♣5

Result: N/S -2

South calls the TD and complains about West’s choice of a club after East’s question. Is there a problem and if so what should the adjustment be?

F 4)

		♠ A K J 7 2	Board E / EW
		♥ ---	
		♦ A	
		♣ A 6 2	
♠ 5		N	♠ Q 10 9 8 6
♥ ---		W	♥ ---
♦ 9 8 4 2		E	♦ 6
♣ 10 8 5 3		S	♣ Q 9 7
		♠ 4 3	
		♥ J 7 3	
		♦ 3	
		♣ K J 4	

South is declarer in 4♥ and on lead and he has already lost three tricks. Play continues:

W	N	E	S
♠5	♠K	♠6	♠ <u>3</u>
♣3	♠A	♠8	♠4
♣5	♠ <u>2</u>	♠9	♥3

At this point, South says: 'I reach dummy with the ♦ A and pitch a club on the spade now good.' TD!

Investigating, the TD finds out that South didn't notice West's club discards.

What score do you award, and why?

F 5)

	♠ 4	Board 16 W / EW
	♥ K J 2	
	♦ J 10 6	
	♣ A J 10 6 5 2	
♠ A 7 6 5	N	♠ Q J 10 9 8
♥ A Q 10 8	W	♥ 5
♦ K 8 7 5	E	♦ Q 9 4 3 2
♣ 8	S	♣ Q 9
	♠ K 3 2	
	♥ 9 7 6 4 3	
	♦ A	
	♣ K 7 4 3	

W	N	E	S
1♣ ¹	pass	1♥ ²	pass
3♠	4♣	4♠	5♣
pass	pass	X	All pass

- 1 : 1+ but essentially natural
 2 : 4+ Spades

The play:

W	N	E	S
♥A	♥2	♥5	♥3
♥8	♥K	♣9	♥4
♠A	♠4	♠8	♠K
♥Q	♥J	♠9	♥6
♥10			

Declarer now calls the TD and complains that East has prematurely detached a card from his hand. North subsequently elects to ruff with the ♣10 and is over-ruffed with the ♣Q (the card that East had detached).

Result: N/S -500

North now says that East's actions caused him to assume that LHO did not hold the trump Queen.

How should the TD handle this situation and what (if any) adjustment should he consider?

F 6)

Bermuda Bowl, KO stage

		♠ 7 5	Board S / none
		♥ A J 10 5 4 2	
		♦ Q 5 4	
		♣ 4 2	
♠ J 8 6 4 3	W	N	♠ 10 9 2
♥ 9		E	♥ 7 6
♦ J 3 2			♦ 10 9 8 7
♣ A K 10 9		S	♣ J 7 6 5
		♠ A K Q	
		♥ K Q 8 3	
		♦ A K 6	
		♣ Q 8 3	

W	N	E	S
			1♣ ¹
pass	1♥ ²	pass	3♥
pass	4♥	pass	4♠
pass	5♣ ³	pass	6♥
All pass			

- 1 : 17+
- 2 : 5+ ♥, 7+ HCP
- 3 : Third round control, not alerted and not asked on neither side of the screen

Lead ♦10. Final result NS +980.

At the end the TD is called, EW complaining about the missing alert.

North says that is just a matter of bridge logic: since North had not made any cue bid over three hearts, he cannot have a first, or second round club control.

South agrees with his partner, in principle, but adds that with minimum hands North may bid 4♥ even with a minor suit control.

F 7)

		♠ Q 8 5 4	Board 16	
		♥ A J 8 5 2	W / EW	
		♦ 5 3		
		♣ K 5		
♠		N		♠
♥		W	E	♥
♦				♦
♣		S		♣
		♠ A K 10 9 2		
		♥ K 6		
		♦ A K Q J 7		
		♣ 6		

W	N	E	S
pass	pass	3♣	4♦ ¹
pass	5♦	pass	6♦
All pass			

NS's convention card says that 4♦ shows a very strong ♦/major two suiter (2/3 losers). North forgot the agreement and did not alert.

The TD is called, EW complaining that South had raised to six because he knew there had been a misunderstanding. South points out that the diamond fit had been revealed anyhow and that he raised on the basis of his diamond honours.

What do you do, and why (be specific)?

F 8)

Bermuda Bowl, KO stage

		♠ ---	Board 27 S / none
		♥ J 10	
		♦ K J 10 9 8 7 5 3	
		♣ 9 8 7	
♠ A J	W	N	♠ 6 5 4 3 2
♥ A K Q 9 8 6 4			♥ 7 2
♦ 2			♦ 6 4
♣ 6 3 2			♣ A K 10 5
		♠ K Q 10 9 8 7	
		♥ 5 3	
		♦ A Q	
		♣ Q J 4	

W	N	E	S
			1♠
X	2♣ ¹	X	2♠
3♦	pass	4♣	pass
4♥	All pass		

1 : Diamonds

The play:

W	N	E	S
♦2	♦J	♦4	♦A
♠A	♥10	♠2	♠K
♥4	♦10	♦6	♦Q
♥A	♥J	♥2	♥3
♥K	♦9	♥7	♥5
♥Q	♦8	♠3	♠7
			Claim

At the conclusion of trick six, South closes the aperture of the screen and shows declarer his hand, claiming two more defensive tricks. When Declarer shows some reluctance South adds that there is no trump squeeze because North holds three clubs.

- West now calls the TD and suggests that a careless North might discard a club on a later heart. How many tricks do you rule?
- West accepts the defensive claim, however upon seeing the hand record he asks the TD for a ruling.
- Suppose West holds the ♣9 (give North the ♣6). The situation is the same as in case b). What would you rule, and why?

F 9)

	♠ J 6	Board S / all
	♥ 9 6 5 2	
	♦ 9 6 5 2	
	♣ J 9 2	
♠ K 7 5		♠ A 10 9 8 3
♥ A K Q 8 7	W N E	♥ J 3
♦ A 7		♦ 10 8
♣ 6 4 3		♣ K Q 10 8
	♠ Q 4 2	
	♥ 10 4	
	♦ K Q J 4 3	
	♣ A 7 5	

W	N	E	S
			1NT
X	2♣	pass	pass
X	XX	pass	2♦
X	pass	... 3♠	pass
4♠	All pass		

1NT :12–14

2♣ : either natural or escaping without clubs.

XX : showed the red suits

X : West's 2nd and 3rd X were for takeout

The contract made 11 tricks.

South called the TD because East hesitated for a long time before bidding 3♠.

Both East and West felt that 3♠ should be game-forcing. Not having removed earlier, 2♠ would be constructive with 6+ HCP. However, they had no clear agreement on this.

F 10)

		♠ Q 10 9 7	Board E / all
		♥ Q 5 2	
		♦ 9 5	
		♣ K 10 8 6	
♠ A 8 5		N	♠ K J 4 3 2
♥ K J 4 3		W	♥ A 8 6
♦ K 7 4		E	♦ Q 6 3
♣ 5 3 2		S	♣ J 9
		♠ 6	
		♥ 10 9 7	
		♦ A J 10 8 2	
		♣ A Q 7 4	

W	N	E	S
		1♠	2♦
X	pass	2♠	pass
4♠	All pass		

After a misunderstanding about the 2♠ rebid, E-W ended up in 4♠.

The play:

W	N	E	S
♥J	♥Q	♥A	♥9
♠A	♠7	♠2	♠6
♠5	♠9	♠J	♦2
♦K	♦5	♦3	♦8
♣2	♣6	♣9	♣Q
♣3	♣8	♣J	♣A
♣5	♣K	♠3	♣4
♦4	♦9	♦6	♦10
♦7	♥2	♦Q	♦A
♥K			♥7

Result: -3

East called the TD because a few boards earlier he had asked about lead methods and received the reply '2nd and 4th'. It had not occurred to him that it also applied to leads from sequences, but North had not mentioned that because the lead had been a low card.

F 11)

	♠ A J 8 4	Board S / EW
	♥ 6	
	♦ A 10 7 5 4	
	♣ 8 3 2	
♠ 9 7 3	N	♠ 10 6 5 2
♥ J 10 8 2	W	♥ K Q 9 3
♦ K Q 9 2	E	♦ 8
♣ K 4	S	♣ 10 9 7 5
	♠ K Q	
	♥ A 7 5 4	
	♦ J 6 3	
	♣ A Q J 6	

W	N	E	S
			1NT
pass	2♣	pass	2♥
pass	3NT	All pass	

East leads OOT: ♥ Q (showing either KQxx or QJ10xx).
 South elects to not require or prohibit the lead of any suit.

The play:

W	N	E	S
♥ <u>2</u>	♥6	♥Q	♥5
♣K	♣2	♣ <u>10</u>	♣Q
♥ <u>8</u>			

Result: 3NT -1

South complains that on a non-heart lead he would probably make 9 tricks.
 Would your answer be different if it were a matchpoints or a team (IMPs) event?

F 12)

		♠ Q 9 8 4 3	Board S / none
		♥ 10 7	
		♦ J 10 9 7 3	
		♣ 2	
♠	A J	N W E S	♠ K 5 2
♥	A 9 8 4		♥ Q 6 5 3
♦	8 6 5		♦ A
♣	K Q J 9		♣ 10 8 7 5 4
		♠ 10 7 6	
		♥ K J 2	
		♦ K Q 4 2	
		♣ A 6 3	

W	N	E	S
			1NT
X	2♠	3♣	pass
3♦	pass	3♥	pass
4♥	All pass		

1 NT : 12–14

East alerted the double and explained it (erroneously) as either clubs or the red suits. After he had bid 3♣, he said that he had been mistaken and that the double simply showed strength, but the TD was not called at this point.

West explained 3♣ as a transfer bid, and East ended up in 4♥, making the contract on a spade lead.

North called the TD. He said that if he had known that the double was just strength-showing, he would have redoubled to show a one-suiter (Nilsland escape system), escaping to 2♦. He was not sure that E-W would have been able to bid 4♥ if that had happened.

F 13)

		♠ K 8 5 4 2	Board 4 W / all
		♥ K 7 4	
		♦ ---	
		♣ K 10 8 4 3	
♠	A Q 10 7 6 3	N W E S	♠ 9
♥	10 6		♥ A Q 2
♦	K 8 6 2		♦ A Q 9 5 4 3
♣	5		♣ A 9 2
		♠ J	
		♥ J 9 8 5 3	
		♦ J 10 7	
		♣ Q J 7 6	

Contract: 6♦ by West
1st trick:

W	N	E	S
♥6	♥4	♥Q	♥3

West now claims saying, ‘I will draw a couple of rounds of trumps and make either 12 or 13 tricks, depending upon whether the ♠K drops.’

- a) South disputes this and tells the Director that after two rounds of trumps, the contract might well fail.
- b) N/S initially dispute this, but after some discussion they agree. North now makes an opening pass on the next board whereupon South, having reconsidered, calls the Director.

What is TD’s ruling in both cases?

F 14)

	♠ 5 2	Board 18 E / NS
	♥ A J 8 7 6 2	
	♦ A 9	
	♣ 10 8 5	
♠ A Q 8		♠ J 10 9 7 3
♥ 10		♥ K 9 5
♦ J 10 8 6		♦ Q 5 4
♣ K J 9 7 6		♣ 3 2
	♠ K 6 4	
	♥ Q 4 3	
	♦ K 7 3 2	
	♣ A Q 4	

W	N	E	S
		2♦ ¹	2NT
pass	3NT	All pass	

1 : Described as systemically 4–4 in the majors, 4–9 HCP.

The play:

W	N	E	S
<u>♣6</u>	♣8	♣3	♣4
♥10	♥ <u>6</u>	♥5	♥3
<u>♣K</u>			

Result: 3NT –3 (after losing five tricks in spades)

South complains about the 2♦ opening (this is a ‘Category 3’ Youth event, where psyching of artificial opening bids is not permitted).

- When asked, East explains that he simply had a diamond in with his hearts.
- When asked, East explains that since they were doing badly in the match he thought he would try something different.
- 2♦ actually shows 4–4 in the majors and 11–15 HCP.

F 15)

	♠ K 9 6 2	Board 19 S / EW
	♥ 9 6 4	
	♦ A 10	
	♣ 10 4 3 2	
♠ 10 8 7 4	N	♠ A Q 5
♥ A J 5 3 2	W	♥ K 10
♦ Q 2	E	♦ J 8 7 5 3
♣ Q J	S	♣ K 9 6
	♠ J 3	
	♥ Q 8 7	
	♦ K 9 6 4	
	♣ A 8 7 5	

W	N	E	S
			pass
pass	pass	1♦	pass
1♥	pass	1NT	All pass

The play:

W	N	E	S
♣J	♣2	♣6	<u>♣5</u>
<u>♠4</u>	♠2	♠Q	♠3
♦Q	♦A	<u>♦3</u>	♦4
♣Q	<u>♣4</u>	♣9	♣A
♠7	♣3	♣K	<u>♣8</u>
♦2	♦10	<u>♦8</u>	♦6
♠8	<u>♣10</u>	♦5	♣7
♠10	<u>♠6</u>	♠A	♠J
♥2	♠9	<u>♦7</u>	♦9
♥3	♥6*	♦J	<u>♦K</u>
♥5	♥9	♥10	<u>♥7</u>
♥A	♥4	<u>♥K</u>	♥8

* : 9 second break-in-tempo

Result: E/W –50

At the end of the play, East calls the TD and complains about North's break-in-tempo at trick 10. He says that this is the reason why he elected to play for the squeeze, rather than just take the heart finesse.

North explains that he missed declarer's discard at trick 7 (believing it to be a spade and not a diamond). He says he then paused at trick 10 because he could not understand why South was establishing declarer's 5th diamond.

F 16)

West opens 1NT (15–17) and North overcalls 2♣ which is alerted as showing a single-suiter in any of the four suits. East bids 3NT and all pass.

West makes 8 tricks and North's hand is seen to be ♠85 ♥KQ10752 ♦92 ♣K106

North explains that the 2♣ bid can be made on 8–14 points.

West calls the TD and complains that North's bid is brown sticker as it does not have an anchor suit and can be made on a hand with values less than average strength, and he wants the result on the board cancelled or adjusted.

How does the TD rule?

F 17)

Fill in the seed numbers (1 to 16) in the bracket provided on the answer sheet. The competition is a 16 team single elimination KO.

F 18)

Screens in use.

Dealer South, EW vulnerable

W	N	E	S
			2♠ ¹
X	3♠	pass	pass
X			

1 : spades and a minor, weak

At this point South calls the TD and tells that the tray came back slowly. West agrees that it was not as quick as usual, but not much more than 10 seconds. This fact is agreed by South. After play ceased South calls the TD back and complains about West's 2nd double and the final contract reached at the table (4♥ East =), West holding ♠Q6 ♥KJ93 ♦AQ104 ♣K83.

What are TD's considerations?

Answers Final Test Antalya 2019

F 1)

According to Law 80A3 the RA may delegate or assign its powers to a tournament / club organizer. Using Law 40B2ai the club organizer may now use these above powers to forbid that system.

F 2)

The most likely result, had play continued, is $4♥ -1$ (Law 69B2).

F 3)

East's question is a potential UI by definition (Law 20F3). It might well also be considered to have been made on purpose. The lead of either minor is suggested by the UI. The lead of a heart is not suggested, so the weighted adjusted score is between $6♠ =$ and $6♠ +1$.

F 4)

Let's say that declarer plays $♠AKJ$. He's obviously allowed to ruff the $♠Q$, but now he may well think that the remaining spades are good. He would reach dummy with the $♣A$ and table one of them, but East would cover and it would be too late to finesse in clubs.

The result is $4♥ -1$.

F 5)

East might have been aware that his action could mislead declarer. East has no demonstrable bridge reason for detaching the card prematurely. Weighted score awarded comprising 60% $5♣X -2$ and 40% $5♣X -3$ or similar (Law 73E2).

F 6)

The failure to alert $5♣$ is an infraction. Had the bid been alerted, it is still not clear what East would have led. Weighted score awarded based on a poll with the correct information.

F 7)

North's failure to alert is a UI. What did South gather from it? That North had a genuine (enough strength) raise to $5♦$ over a natural bid. This establishes the connection between $6♦$ and the UI, and passing is certainly a LA. Score adjusted back to $5♦$.

F 8)

- a) $4♥ -1$. South is correct in that there is no trump squeeze available and no player of North's class would ever discard a club (Law 70A).
- b) $4♥ -1$. Had play continued, the outcome would have been the same as a) (Law 69B2).
- c) $4♥ =$. Had play continued, West would likely have made the contract (Law 69B2).

F 9)

East might well have been considering bidding just 2♠, which means that 4♠ was not demonstrably suggested by the UI, score stands.

F 10)

The answer provided on the earlier board is not relevant to the context of this situation. If East needed to know what the opponents' agreement was in regard to the lead of a 9, he needed to ask. No infraction, score stands.

F11)

Knowing that partner has to play the ♥Q is not a UI (Law 50E1). A diamond is certainly a possibility, and after that lead, nine tricks are automatic. However, since upon winning a trick in diamond, West has no alternative to a heart (partner has to pitch the ♥Q on the second round and will be signalling on the third), playing teams South is going to just score up his game. We apply Law 50E4, which leads to a weighted score comprising a large percentage of a diamond lead and a smaller percentage of a heart lead.

Playing mp, he may finesse in clubs looking for overtricks, which would also need to be included in any weighted score.

F 12

North's claim is not to be believed. Why should a player who has the opportunity to show such a two suiter, show instead just diamonds? West had a UI, but he didn't use it.

F 13)

a) The first issue is to decide whether East, after having seen the bad trump split, would still play a further round. Close to impossible, but let's say 'yes'. What now? The normal play is a spade to the ace and the ♠Q, pitching if North does not cover, which guarantees the contract against any distribution (it's not relevant what honours are used to pull two rounds of trumps). There are ways of going down, but the combination of the first, and the second question should lead to award declarer his contract (Law 70A).

b) The same result as in a) (Law 69B2).

F 14)

a) This is a misbid, not a psyche; result stands.

b) This is not a psyche either. While this was a deliberate deviation, it does not qualify as "gross"; result stands.

c) This is a psyche because we have a gross deviation from the point range. The score is adjusted according to Law 40B4. A procedure penalty is also possible.

F 15)

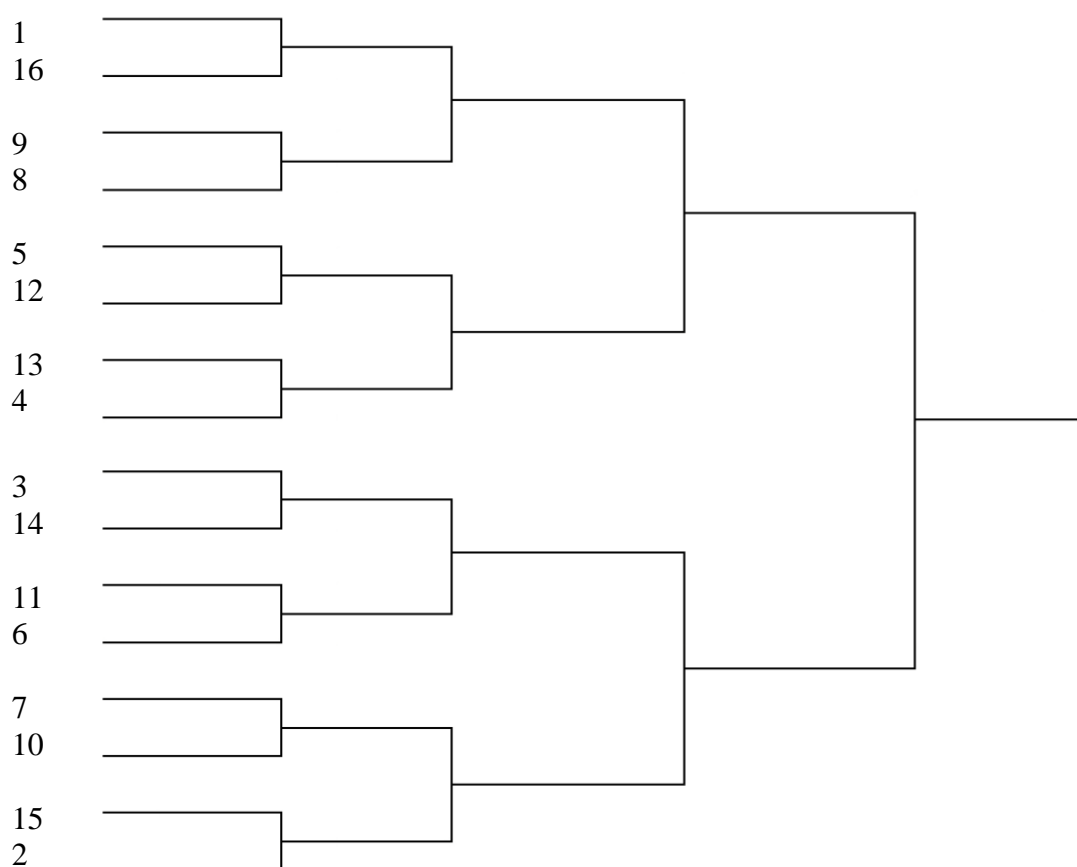
North has no demonstrable bridge reason for breaking tempo. However without the infraction declarer still has to decide whether to play for the squeeze or taking the finesse.

50% 1NT -1 plus 50% 1NT = (Law 73E2).

F 16)

This convention is not a Brown Sticker. Brown Sticker overcalls only exist in respect to actions over an opening bid of one-in-a-suit.

F 17)



F 18)

Do we have a BIT? The answer is ‘Yes’.

According to the screen regulations the 20-second-guideline only applies when the tray-tempo has been randomized before. Otherwise shorter delays may still be capable of transmitting UI. The TD has to establish that East did break tempo rather than North and that the delay was not due to some extraneous reason.

Once these facts have been established the ruling follows the same procedure as in a non-screen environment.